Bead! ful spartments, formarly occupied by the present Queen of Spain, and they serve a square American meal, even to baked beaus and pork of old New-England, and I must say I never sat down to one that so thoroughly met my idea of an American dinner." General Dodge rrites further, of an interview with General Grant, obstring that the ex-President is coming home next year by way of the East, taking in the Indies, China and Ispan, and finelly landing at San Francisco. He is quoted by General Dodge as talking in a way "good for an eld soldier and a staunch Republican to hear."

Walt Whitman, in spite of years and paralyais, is a stordy-looking and almost hale old man. He still walks with a cane, which assists but does not out ceal ithe quite perceptible limp on the paralytic side. His hair and beard are snowy white. The shirt is still worn open at the collar and half way down the breast. and there is atill much in the gait and bearing to remind oze of the sturdy figure of magnificent physique and perfect health that was so familiar fifteen years ago in the Washington hospitals. Mr. Whitman makes his home yet with his brother, at Camden, but really spends most of his time on a lonely farm in South Jersey. Here he has treated himself for the paralysis by protracted numbaths and an elaborate system of rubbing, and is condident that to these, and to his constant open air life, he owes his partial recovery.

LONDON, July 3 .- The report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco is again contradicted.

GENERAL NOTES.

A prececious but pat: iotic son of Rome, in the common wealth of New-York, auxious to celebrate this glorious day, obtained his mother's bank-book on Monday, drew out all her money and bought a watch, several gold rings and a velocipede.

The Evening Mail refuses to stay dead. It has been sold out at Sheriff's sale, and has suffered from Mr. Clark Bell in one season; but after a sleep of a month or two it rises (with an awfully bad head put on in, and starts again under the old management, and with the old cheery confidence in good luck this time. It seems to have exercised Bell anyway.

Dog stories: The big hound which attacked Gortzchakeff in Bismarck's study goes by the name of Reichahund-Dog of the Empire..... A small terrier and a big Newfoundiand dog were fast friends in Auburn, N. Y. The large dog was poisoned last week and buried in a garden. The terrier, after trying in all manner of ways to coar his large companion to show signs of animation and to play with line, stood and wagged his tail while the body was being covered with earth. After the interment the terrier was inconsolable, and day after day took his piece of meat uneaten to his friend's grave and buried it there.

Dr. James W. Whiton, principal of Williston Seminary, has sent to THE TRIBUNE a long and rambling explanation of the hostilities and misunder-standings at Easthampton. He says that the troubles in the school, which have recently come to a head, sprang from three roots: (1) jealousies in the faculty caused by the introduction of a new organization ; (2) interference of villagers ; (3) a loud and indiscreet tongue within the Board of Trustees. He says he has documentary evidence to substantiate the following statements: 1. That the disorder has been actively fomented by an agency the disorder has been actively 'loneated a was within the board fiself; 2. That a feeling now exists within the board that wrong has been done; 3. That a previous feeling existed that, notwithstanding all adverse criticisms, a majority of the board might be relied on for weathering any such "tempest in a teapot" as a fitted Easthampton. 4. That gentlemen occupying aritated Easthampton. 4. That gentlemen occupying the highest positions as educators have declared, with agitated Easthampton. 4. That the control bave declared, the highest positions as educators have declared, fall knowledge of the facts, that the only wise of for the trustees was to stand by the principal, to a for the trustees was to stand by the principal, to a

There is a real live mermaid in the Westmuster Aquarium, Loudon, a specimen of the manatechaving been recently received from Demerara. This is the little animal that has given rise to the preities legend of the sea. The glass tank in which it is placed is entirely above the level of the floor, and the water. which is fresh, as the animal, though marine, often swims for up rivers, is kept very clear. The depth of water given to the Aquarium specimen hardly allowed of its given to the Aquarium specimen hardly allowed of its
full display in the mermaid position, as the tail ought to
be able to get quite free from the bottom of the tank.
One fipper sightly thrown up gives the traditional hand
leoking-giass, and the centle padding of the other when
seen in clear water gives the hand holding the comb.
The harp introduced in some drawings, however, does
not exist. A similar specimen was received a tew years
ago at the Zeological Gardens, but could not be kept
alive, and only afforded a naturalist a fine opportunity
for dissection, and the subsequent preparation of a scientifle paper.

Daying Goryani has been subjected to a rigid

Dame Gervasi has been subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel of the brothers Antonelli. The proceedings were conducted doors, but a Reman correspondent of The Daily News seems in some manner to have wormed out the essential facts. When the mysterious "foreign young lady" went to lodge at Dame Gervasi's, Cardinal Antonelli-ao th gossép runs-paid several visits to his protégé. "I re mber," says the Dame, "that when I went to open the door to them I held in my hand a bowl of beef tea which I was taking to the patient. Dr. Lucchini was the first to enter, and I soon recognized the second visitor to be Cardinal Antonelli, who wore a long redingote and ; "This is for the patient," he said inquiringly, but before I had time to reply he had swallowed part of its con tents." Dame Gervasi then proceeded to relate how take care of her, and a swear of your distributions that the know the same of hor mother." Dame Gervasi gave the names of the persons who had come to her on behalf of the brothers Antionelli, and these emissaries, she said, tried to make her dischase all she knew, and promised her large sams of money to bind her to silence as to the clandestime part played by Signora Marconi, and as to the Cardinal's relations with the "foreign young lady."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MME, PAPPENHEIM IN LONDON.

Mme. Pappenheim's success on her first appearance in Loudon, which she made as Valentina in "The Huguenots," seems to have been somewhat equivocal. The daily papers spoke kindly of her as a rule, but the weeklies, which are apt to be the more careful and accurate in their criticisms, do not seem to be over well pleased. The Academy says of her that she " has a fine voice, and is evidently a painstaking, conscientions artist. Her acting and by-play were throughout commendable, and apparently the outcome of careful study. It cannot be said that she evinced much skill as a singer, but Meyerbeer's heroine demands histrionic rather than put Meyerbeer's beroine demands histrionic rather than vocal qualifications, and nervousness may have exercised a sinister effect on her powers in the latter direction." The critic of The Athenaum writes: "Her training was certainly defective, or her style of producing the tene is radically wrong, as was ununistated the tene is radically wrong, as was ununistated who we in the canabile passages, wherein there was no equality in the cuunciation of the notes; to ascend to the upper region of the register the mode was detached, or, to use a more forcible expression, it was "pumping," and when the high latitudes were reached the notes were skrill and screaming. So far as the dramatic perfect was concerned, she was conventional; but in the were shrill and screaming. So far as the dramatic por-tion was concerned, she was conventional; but in the final does with Ranol feeling and energy were not want-ing. As the lady is not a romantic-looking Valentina, the necessity of more than ordinary ability as actress and singer was unusually obvious. It is right to add that excusee were made on her behalf—first, that she had not sufficient relearish; secondly, that she was nervous; and, also, that in the duet with Marcello—which It is useliess to conceal was a complete fallure—she was placed at a disadvantage, as Herr Behrens had forgotten the music or had lost the resonance of his voice."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Sothern, it is said, will produce the

comedy of "Engaged" during his season at the Park -to begin December 26. Mr. Tretbar has added to his excellent

series of analytical hand-books of symphonics, etc., a review of Mendelssohn's Italian symphony. Mr. Jefferson has acted at the California

Theatre, San Francisco, not only as Eip Fan Winsle, but as the eccentric tutor in the forcical play of "Baby." John McCullough has made many engagements for next season. He will act in most of the principal cities of the Republic, and will receive large cer-

Mr. Rowe has finished his new piece, on the subject of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for Mossre. Jarrett & Palmer, and these managers have made arrangements for its London representation.

Tem Taylor and Paul Merritt have written for Mrs. Boucicault a drama entitled "Love or Life," based on Crabbe's poem of "Smugglers and Ponchers" —one of his "Tales of the Hall."

Mr. William Winter has finished his Prompt Books of Shakespeare's "Othello," and Payne's "Brutus Those books are already printed, and they will shortly be issued by Measrs. Lee & Shepard of Boston.

Edwin Booth, who has been greatly overworked in past years, and who now purposes to allow himself periods of much peoded repose, has made but three important engagements for next season—one in Philadelphia, one in New-York, and one in Chicago.

The Saint-Säens Concerto, which was played here over eighteen months ago by Mme. Essipoff with the Thomas Orchestra, and again about the same time by Mr. B. J. Lang, of Boston, with the Philharmonic So-etry, has just been produced in London. M. Saint-Siens was himself the pianist, and the work had a de-sided supers.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The fight between the Grant organs and the Bristow sheets is getting hot. The nomination of Grant by the Skipublicans is a foregone conclusion.— (Cincumsti Enquirer (Dem.) The goody-goody school of politics has sene out. The children have had their day and are

auxious to retire. Civil Service Reform is dead. Why does not the President master sufficient manifests and resolution to say a frank good-bye to the corpse and put it under the ground 1—Buffale Express (Rep.)

Before a New-York audience the Hon. Samuel J. Randali was, doubtless, less embarrassed in ex-pleining his tariff record than he was in Philadelphia, while the remark about manufacturers growling at Con-gross effected hearther appliause that it would have re-ceived here.—[Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

JOHN ADAMS AS THE SMALL BOY'S PRIEND. JOHN ADAMS AS THE SMALL BOY'S PRIEND.

From The New Fork Connecredat Advertion.

John Adams, one of the founders of the American Republic, and sext in the hearts of the people to General Washington, wrote to his wife one hundred and two years are: "Independence Day' ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Ainnighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parado, with shows, games, eports, guas, bells, bouffres and Hummations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward foreverturer." John Adams was an old thou, and the Board of Aldermen and the newspaper editors who inderse their action are wise and patriotic citizens.

OHIO'S REFORM PYRAMID.

From The Baltimore Guzette (Irina)

The Ohio Democracy receives a black eye on the very threshold of their campaign. The Democratic Treasurer of Stark County, Mr. George Tressler, has bevanted with \$65,000 of the public funds. Tressler has been a standing examinate for Treasurer of State for some years. If he had been able to lay his predatory singers on the state coffers, he would have bankrupted the entire sovereignty. The Democrata have had bad look with their county treasurers in Ohio. A record of fifteen years shows niceteeen defaulting Democrate for economy and reform should suggest a little care on the part of the Democrata in the scients of custoflans of public funds.

A CRUEL SUGGESTION.

We suggest that a phonograph be purchased by the Republican Central Committee and loaded up with some of Taurman's anti-greenback utterances. Then when that red bandanna begins to wave over the stump this Fall let the machine get in its work and show the unterrified listoners how the old gentleman has gone

A LIVE MAN AND THE CHANCES FOR HIM.

A LIVE MAN AND THE CHANGES AND THE Prom The New-York Graphic.

Robert B. Roosevelt was one of the guests at the reception to Speaker Randall hast evening. Judging from the remarks Mr. Roosevelt made at an Autifumnany meeting a few nights ago, he has a more accurate knowledge of what is needed to keep abead of the times than any other Democratic lender. But it the times than any other Democratic lender. But it must be apparent to him that a change is taking place, must be apparent to him that a change is laking place. must be apparent to him that a change is taking place, and that the Democratic party will, in all probability, "go to the duga" this coming Fail. Mr. Roosevelt, with his wealth, popular manners and knowledge of public affairs, ought to have head conspicuous positions in our State and National governments. But he has minimized his influence by pottering with little coutesting Democratic organizations when he should have cat loose from the Democracy altogether. There is a fine opportunity for leaders now in the new party that is consing to the front, and Roosevelt would be the man to lead a revolt of the working Democracy, not only away from Tammany Hall but from the leadership of such sorry and scurvy fellows as the chiefs of the Anti-Tammany faction in this city. If Roosevelt would play his cards properly he might become the next Mayor of the cuty, or even the next Governor of the State of New-York.

SEASONABLE ADVICE. Advice for the Fourth: Keep cool. Keep quiet. Keep sober. Keep onl of danger. Keep danger and of you. Remember that fireworks are beautiful to ook at, but bad to play with and worse to drink.

VIRGINIA'S CALL FOR SETTLERS.

THE ADVANTAGES WHICH SHE OFFERS. ENDING PROMINENT MEN TO NEW-YORK AND OTHER CITIES TO PRESENT THESE ADVANTAGES -A TALK WITH SENATOR WITHERS, JUDGE

CRITCHER AND MR. BORST. Senator R. E. Withers, Judge John Critcher nd Mr Adders Borst, of Virginia, arrived in New-York resterday afternoon, and took rooms at the New-York Hotel Mr. Borst is secretary of the Virginia Immigration Society, and the purpose of his visit is to develop such plans as may Laince increased emigration to his State. Senator Withers and Judge Critcher accompany him in order to assist in spreading before the people of this city and other cities that they may visit the advantages of Virginia for immigration, and the purposes of the society which they represent. When inquiry was nade of Senator Withers in regard to the matter, he referred the inquirer to Mr. Borst, but later both Senato Withers and Judge Critcher took part in the conversation. Mr. Borst said:

"The society was organized about twelve months ago. It is an association of gentiemen who expect, from their position and character, the knowledge of which extends evong their State, to gain the confidence of people with whom they deal. It is proposed that officers and memers of the society, and other prominent gentlemen of Virginia, shall visit the North and West and part of Europe from time to time and deliver addresses on the agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia, and the other advantages she offers to immigrants. The baracter of the gentlemen connected with the move ment, it is expected, wiii be a sufficient guarantee that the information is authentic. The way being thus pre-pared, the practical operations of the society will be in the hands of faithful agents. Persons wishing to invest in Virginia will do so under the advice and protection of the society. In a word, the object of this organization is to turn a strong tide of emigration in the direction

"What do you consider the special advantages which Virginia offers to emigrants from or States!" was

Mr. Borst-"It is safe to answer that all intelligent de know the general advantages of Virginia-tem erate climate, genial soit, and hospitable people. This ands to matters which still remain subjects of doubt to persons wishing to settle there. The labor question is persons wishing to settle there. The labor question is most important, profits being entirely dependent on good labor and cheap labor. If the negro is well fed, promp by paid and carefully supervised, he makes as good a laborer as any on the face of the carth. This is the experience of some of our best farmers. The wages paid to form laborers raiser from \$4\$ to \$8\$ per month, and they require very different food from that of the New-England and Western farm laborer; they do not expect to be served as their employer's lamily is, but to be fed on bacon and corn bread when and borner, and counch of them. The second

pioyer's jamily is, but to be fed on bacon and corn bread
— hog and hominy' and enough of timen. The second
important point is transportation." (Here Judge
Critcher joined in the conversation.)
Judge Criticher—"The cost of transportation from the
river valleys of Verginia to a market, is probably less
than from any other agricultural region. Last year 1
paid 3 cents a bossel or corn and wheat from my
place on the Fotomac, to Georgetown; now it is 1 cent
owing to compedition. I paid on tobacco \$2 a hogshead
to Baltimore. Steamers pass daily up and down all the
chief rivers."

"What is the cost of good farming land in different
parts of the State!"

to Baltimore. Steamers pass daily up and down all the chief rivers."

"What is the cost of good farming land in different parts of the State!"

Senator Withers—"Good farm lands may be obtained at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, and in almost every part of the State they can be bougat in large or small tracts, to sail single settlers or families wishing to purchase together, or even colonies. Several colonies have been established. There is one near Fairfax made up largely of persons from Vermont; they are well pleased with their cettlement. There are also several English colonies."

"Has not much of the land been run out by successive crops of tobacce it"

Senator Withers—"Yes; but properly treated old tobacce lands make the best of farming land. They are easily restored, and many of them have become restored by the recupersitive operations of Nature. Old worn-out tobacce lands used to be left untilled; a heavy growth of puse soon covered them; this became thinned out year by year, and in the course of ten or twelve years these lands became the best of land even for tobacce. But these form only a small portion of the lands on which immigrants may settle. Virginia presents a greater diversity of climate and soil than any other State. In the western part there are broad patenns, 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and go down to tide water. Cotton and tobacce are traised in the southwestern part is one of the finest grazing sections in the weited. In the blue-grass region as fine short-horned catile are raised as in Kentucky or New-York. The mineral deposits are abundant and varied. Lead unlines have been worked in Wythe County since before the Revolution. There are extensive iron deposits in several localities in the cast, and everywhere in the southwest are raise, lead, copper and plaster. In the cast, particularly in Spottsylvania and Buckingham Counties, which are said to be of true anthractie; the indications are see good that arrangements are making to connect them by narrow gauge roads with railways J

indications are so good that arrangements are maning already in operation."

Judge Criticuer—"It may be asked, 'If Virginia has such great advantages, why have not its resources been developed, as knees of the Northern States of equal age have been?' The answer is simple. Before the war the whole phantation and labor systems were antagonistic to such development. When these systems were broken up and the war closed we had our lands left, but no stock, no fences, no implements, no money. I had 1,000 acres and a family to support. My neighbors had more land than they wanted. The laborers—the freed slaves—had to be supported before a crop could be raised to subsist them. We had no credit, We have an abundance of real estate, and we nous realize upon it. We believe that no place offers greater indicements. We have good roads, a good school system, and a greater perceutage of church accommodations than any Northern State. There are no labor organizations, no Communistic tendencless. Last Summer, when the business of the whole country was impeded by strikes, not a ripple was left in Virginia."

"What is the specific purpose of your visit to New-York!"

Senator Withers—"To have a conference with some of

Senator Withers—"To have a conference with some of the creditors of the State, and to convince them that it is for their best interests to aid in our efforts to secure immigration as the only method of developing the resources of the State, and thus securing the honest payment of their claims. There will be no repudiation in Virginia; the forcible adjusters cannot succeed, and a decision of the Supreme Court secures the holders of the coupon consolidated bonds. The present rate of State taxation is about 50 cents on \$100, and if assessments were fairly made, this would produce sufficient revenue to meet current expenses and interest on the debt. The Moffart beli-punch produceaby good revenue, and is the best method yet devised of levying a tax on liquer. It is a voluntary tax; no one needs to pay it unlessly wishes, and it ought to be popular with the liquor-sciler, as it cuts off the crowd of bummiers, who always get their liquer on credit, and never pay." Senator Withers spike of the idea entertained by many that Eastern Virginia was unhealthy. He admitted some fever and ague, but clasmed that typhus and the severer fevers were unknown. ator Withers-" To have a conference with some of

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN PLOT.

EUROPE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

CONSERVATIVE JOURNALS INDIGNANT-BEACONS FIELD SOUNDLY ABUSED-HOW PARLIAMENT WAS MISLED-SHARP CRITICISMS BY FRENCH PAPERS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, June 21 .- All the attractions which Paris has offered this week to its own people-including several very lively domestic controversies-have not prevented them from keeping their eyes on Berlin and London. I add London because it is from London that most of our information comes respecting that astonishing new Anglo-Russian agreement, and the publication of it. This it is, and not anything known as yet to have occurred in the Radziwill Palace, which has startled, not Paris only, but all Europe, and which has suddenly transformed European opinion about England. It has done more than that. It has impaired the confidence with which people looked forward to peace as the sure result of the Berlin Congress. It has sown, if all reports may be believed, distrust among the members of that Congress. Be that true or not, it has, beyond all question, spread consternation throughout the ranks of the pro-Turk and anti-Russian parties wherever they exist in Europe. And it has brought upon England, deservedly or not, a part of that humiliation which the Jingoes within her borders hoped they had poured out upon Russia. They believe themselves betrayed by the very man whom they have heretofore counted on as their instrument in one sense and their leader in another. The journals which have been filled for months past with unmeasured and unscrupulous panegyric on Lord Beaconsfield, can hardly mention his name to-day without shricks of The same journals had been extelling rage. England-of whom in their eyes a Hebrew Prime Minister is the personification-as the champion of European civilization against the Cossack. they also, or some of them, who to-day lead the cherus of indignant outery against her. What is the meaning of it all ?

Putting aside for a moment all matters of detail, the main accusation against England may be summed up in a sentence. During all her negotiations with Russia she had taken her stand on what she called the treaty-law of Europe; she maintained that the Treaty of Paris could not be essentially modified without the formal assent of the signatory Powers; she insisted that the new Treaty of San Stefano, to which only Russia and Turkey were parties, had and could have no binding force until, whether by a congress or by negotiations between the Cabinets of Europe discussing the treaty in common, a European agree-ment had been arrived at. That attitude it was which earned her so much of the applause of Europe as was not the applause of a Turcophil claque. But while still maintaining it toall appearance, she secretly and suddenly abandoned it, and entered into a private arrangement with Russia, of a nature to protect British interests and save British susceptibilities. Having secured those, she calmly throws over the rest, and leaves other Powers to shift for themselves, each to make such bargain as it can with Russia; and treaty-law and public faith and international law are forgotten altogether. All this she did, not only in vio lation of repeated declarations by cabinet ministers, but in the dark. The Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandums were private. They were communicated to no other Power. England entered the Congress, her Ministers refusing to answer questions in Parliament, and leaving all Europe to understand that she entered it for the purposes and on the terms laid down in the Salisbury circular and elsewhere, when in fact she was entering it as the other party to a bargain with Russia which the two Powers were to do their best to get accepted and enforced by the

That is the accusation. It may or may not be have not ventured to deay that the text of the documents as published is accurate, or that such a bargain has been made. All they say is that the account is incomplete and therefore inexact. And that brings us to another point which has roused, in England at least, not less grief and indignation than the bargain itself. Can Ministers be believed when they assert or deny anything with respect to which they think it their interest to mislead the public?

It is painful to have to put such a question. It would be still more painful to have to answer it, but I am not called on to answer it. There is native testimony. Earl Grey, a man of the very highest distinction, publicly accuses Lord Salisbury of detrue. But Ministers have been challenged, and

distinction, publicly accuses Lord Salisbury of dedistinction, publicly accesses Letter Satisfaction of the Mansion Rouse—The Hon. Leon Abbett and liberate deceit. You have not forgotten that when a summary of the Angio-Russian terms first appeared in The Globe three weeks ago, Lord Grey Arcier V. Pancoast, Mrs. D. C. Coroln and family, New-Arcier V. Pancoast, Mrs. D. C. Coroln and family, New-Arcier V. Pancoast, Mrs. D. C. Coroln and family, New-Arcier V. Pancoast, Mrs. D. C. Coroln and family, New-Arcier V. Pancoast, Mrs. D. C. Coroln and family. truth" m it. Lord Salisbury replied that the statement was "wholly unauthenticated and not deserving of the confidence of your Lordship's House. Says Lord Grey: "This answer was calculated to convey to my mind an entirely false impression, and to make me believe, not that the statement was merely 'unauthenticated'-that is to say, not sanctioned by official authority-but untrue in it self, while in fact it was a strictly accurate account of the substance of the agreement which had been signed three days before"-the same of which we now have the text. And The Pall Mail Gazette, the ablest of all the Anglo-Turk journals, says: "Lord Grey complains that this answer conveyed to his mind an entirely false impression, as of course it must have done. But the reply was anxiously looked for by the whole country: it was addressed to the whole country; the whole country was deceived by it just as Lord Grey was; and a Ministry incurs some danger, as well as some discredit, when it ventures to make elabo-

rately misleading statements before Parliament."

Hence the renewed eff ris of Ministers in answer to fresh questions to make it appear that Lord Salisbury had some justification for what his once foremost advocate now calls "dull disloyal quibbling." The Duke of Richmond and Sir Stafford repeat, the one to the Lords, the other to the Commons, the same formula, of which the words appear to have been dictated to them by telegraph from Berlin-to the effect, as above stated, that the Salisbury-Schouvaloff documents just published are incomplete, and therefore In what points they inaccurate. incomplete, and how Lord Salisbury's assertion that the original correct abstract of documents now admitted to be genuine was wholly undeserving of confidence, can be reconciled with the facts, we are left to conjecture. This is what English statesmen, of the Conservative kind, have come to. They have heretofore, although holding office as the colleagues of Lord Beaconsfield, maintained a reputation for truthfulness and plain dealing. It is whispered in their behalf that, Lord Salisbury excepted, they were kept in ignorance of the agreement with Count Schouvaloff, which is hardly credible. Were it so what would be left of Cabinet government in England, and what would be said of ministers who consented to hold office as dummies? Yet a French journal, itself owned by a French Minister, which has been one of the most zealous in applauding Lord Beaconsfield's government and policy, remarks:

Beaconsfield's government and policy, remarks:

English diplomacy has submissively accepted the Russian habit of mystification. It appears more and more probable that the other Ministers have had but a very slight acquaintance with the memorandums agreed to by Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, and that the indiscretions of The Globe astonished them as much as the rest of the public. Strange it is that in the most Parliamentary country in the world a negotiation of the last importance could be carried on outside the Cabinet, and without the least amprision in Parliament of without the least suspicion in Parliament of what was going on.

For a week the Franch Press has rung with deanneiations, not so much of the disingenuousness with which English Ministers have treated the English Parliament and public, as of their perfidy to ward Europe. The most powerful journal in France is the journal of M. Gambetta, La Képublique Française; and this is what it says:

If what The Globe has published is exact, we will conceal our opinion no longer; the Cabinet of St. James would in that case be convicted of having proved false to the fundamental principle of the policy which it had so brilliantly and so nobly of-firmed at the outset of the negotiations, and the authority, the dignity of Great Britain would be

gravely impaired.
You will semark that from beginning to

this letter I quote-whether as to the public policy of the English Cabinet, or the honesty of their declarations to Parliament-solely the testimony of their recent enlogists-of the most energetic and able advocates of their supposed purposes. I have not touched on the points raised by the new agreement, and I share none of the apprehensions expressed by Anglo-Turks or Franco-Turks as to its effect. Its effect will be, no doubt, if ratified, to narrow the solution of the Eastern question which the Congress might have given, but that is not the danger which dwells in their minds. What they dread is any solution, partial or complete, at the expense of the Turk, and to the advantage of Russia. But the thing which at the moment concerns England and the friends of England far more nearly, is the disclosure of the new spirit in which her government is conducted. Not even yet is Parliament roused to anything like indignation against the Ministers who treat both Lords and Commons with contempt. But I suppose there must come a day when Englishmen will be tired of submitting to the personal rule of a Prime Minister, and when they will demand that the country shall once more be governed in accordance with its best traditions, among which are candor, openness, frank dealing, and a preference for telling the truth.

SUMMER LEISURE.

NEWPORT'S SUMMER VISITORS.

NEWPORT, July 2.-The weather continues favorable for Newport's welfare as a Summer resort, and the place is being rapidly filled by permanent, as well as by transient, guests. The hotels are doing a fair amount business, which, no doubt, will be materially increased

after the Nation's holiday.

Among the New-Yorkers registered at the Ocean House are the following: William Kirkpatrick, E. W. Dean, W. S. Mount, J. H. Mulford, Howard de Walden Cooke, Mrs. C. G. Gunther and sons, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke and family. Other arrivals are Walter A. Clarke, Troy; J. H. Talfree, Buffalo; W. H. Grabam, William Graham, W. H. Brine. Baltimore; Walter Pendleton, Utica : Frank H. Woodraff and family, Brooklyn: Howard Alden, Cincinnati; Church Auderson, Marietia, Ga.; A. W. Ronald, Edward Whitney, Liverpool; A. J. Holman, J. N. Holman, J. C. Carry, C. B. Dunn, G. G. Dunn, T. C. Search and family, Philadelphia; Professor J. P. Paine, Cambridge; Henry Tudor, W. H. Greeley and Mrs. J. G. Jones and family, from Boston, are also at the Ocean House,

The Secretary of the Navy is expected at the Torpedo Station in a few days.

There is a large fleet of yachts, including two ster ers, in the harbor, a favorite auchorage for the yachtmen. Many of the prominent yacht owners are spending the season here, and this accounts for the arrival of their pleasure crafts. The polo games are to be begun on the grounds of the Westeheater Chib during the week. Amous the arrivals at the Hoiel Aquidineck are the following: John Chandler and wife, New-York; Oliver S. Weils, Ir., Frank E. Evans, Mrs. E. Parks, Boston; John Trowbridge, Cambridge; W. C. Dodge and family, Wasnington; A. E. Foot and wife, Cloveland; N. G. Guild, Providence. their pleasure crafts. The polo games are to be begun lere C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., and family have

Guild, Providence.
Commodere C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., and family have arrived here from Europe. They will not be able to occupy their new cottage before the first of next month, sind are much disappointed.
Juige Swayne, of Washington, D. C., Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Polindelphia, and Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, have rented Cliff cottages.
Speaker Randall and wife are expected here during the season. They will be the guests of ex-Governor Swann and wife, of Maryland.
Mr. Olyphant, Leutenant Bariser, U.S. A., Edgerton Winthrop, Mrs. M. B. Sigourney, Mrs. W. B. Greene, from Bost n. Robert S. Hone, from New-York, and Marshal Woods, from Providence, have recently arrived at their cottages.

The automatic buoy at the entrance of the harbor is t

LONG BRANCH NOTES. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—The weather ontinues very warm, but with a pleasant sea breeze, which centinues throughout the day and evening. The hotels are filling up rapidly. Special arrangements have been made by many of them to celebrate the Fourth, beyond the usual trimming with flags and streamers. It is intended that a game of pole shall be played by the ong Branch Polo Club, on the grounds adjoining the Hotel Brighton, at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. game may be postponed if Mr. Herbert's horse, which was injured at Freehold, is still disabled.

ee J. Flanagan and Sac. «York. the Mansion House—The Hon. Leon Abbett and the Mansion House—The Hon. Leon Abbett and

York.
At the Ocean Hotel—Dr. A. H. Briggs, Buffalo, N. Y.;
J. Widgery Griswoid and family, Mrs. L. B. Chuse, M. C.
Stanley, New-York.
At the Hotel Brighton—George M. Wagner and wife.
Germantown, Penn.; W. A. Conover, Waiter C. Stokes
and family, Newark; ex-Chancelor B. Williamson,
Henry Williamson, Elizabeth.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

Washington, July 4, 1 a.m.—The barometer remains high off the Middle Atlantic Coast, with easterly winds and clear or partly cloudy, warm weather; but is highest over the Lake region, with cool northerly winds and cloudy weather thence southward to the Gulf States. A slight depression has moved southward off the South Atlantic Coast, where high northeast winds have prevailed. Falling barometer and higher tempera-tures are reported from the Rocky Mountain stations. Indications.

For the Middle States and New-England, in the north ern portion, cooler, northeast winds, rising barometer and clear weather; but in the southern portions, warmer, southerly winds and clear weather, possibly followed in winds and clear weather, possibly followed burtherly winds, cloudy weather and rising bar

TEIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 80101112 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8010 30.5 30

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 host preceding underlight. The irregular white kine represents the escillation of the mercury during those hears.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July, 4, 1 a. m.-The variations of air-pressure during the fair weather yesterday were slight. The temperatue was higher than on Tuesday. Fair or partly cloudy weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The result of the continued heat is shown by the following list of sunstrokes reported yesterday: by the following list of sunstrokes reported yesterday;

Hugh Madden, age forty-five, residing on Wildetst, while
working on a new building at Madison and Rutgersta, was
overcome by the heat.

Frits Schroder, age thirty-five, of Twenty-fifth-st, and
Eighth-ave, a waiter at the Hotel Monico, at No. 7 East
Eighth-ave, a waiter at the Hotel Monico, at No. 7 East
Eighth-ant, was sent to the New-York Hospital, suffering
from numatroke.

Lewis Doccoun, age eighteon, of No. 784 Green wich-st, was
sent to the Chambers Street Hospital, suffering from the
effects of the heat.

Michael Roddan, age forty years, of No. 409 Fourth-ave,
while driving a coach down Broadway, was prostrated by the
heat. while driving a coset wenty-eight, of No. 111 North Set William Smith, age twenty-eight, of No. 111 North Set ond-at., Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat, in a Houston-st ond-at., Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat, in a Houston-st ond-at., Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat, in a Houston-st ond-at., Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat, in a Houston-st ond-at.

ender, Brooklyn, was overcome of age, living at No. 203 Richard Verlin, sixty years of age, living at No. 203 Church et, Brooklyn, was sunstruck at the Hamilton ferry house. James Murphy, age sixty-two, while walking on Jay-st. Broeklyn, was prostrated by the heat. He lived at No. 85

James surpsy, are Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat. He lived at No. 89 Sands-st.

Mortimer O'Connor, living in Green-st., near Manhattan-ave., Greenpoint, died from the effects of a sunstroke.

George Novins was prostrated by the lieut, at Jersey and Newark-aves, Jersey Cit.

A scaveager, in the appropriate of the lieut, at Jersey and Sewark-aves, Jersey Cit.

James McGowan, No. 212 West Thirty-sixth-st., a laborer simpleyed on the approach to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, had a from the stagetog on which he was standing, a distance of about hirty feet from the ground. His fellow-workness, who saw him fall, believed that he had been killed, but onto the Chambers Street Hospital in an unconscious condition, but afterward revived. His injury was not considered dispectors.

dition, but afterward revived. His injuly was set age, with gray dangerosis. An unknown man, about seventy years of age, with gray hair and whiskers, and having the appearance of a laborer, was found at Eighty-eighth-si, and the Boulevard, suffering from the heat.

A man named Schroeder, age fifty, of Red Hock, South Brooklyn, was sun-struck on the lighter Charles Parker, lying at the foot of Little Twelfth-si.

Patrick Murphy, age forty-three, of No. 795 Seventh-ave, was overcome with the heat on Fifty-seventh-si.

Lydia Schoenfelder, age fifteen, of No. 18 West Fourtsouth-si., was prostrated by the heat at No. 627 Broadway.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

THE UNION OF THE ENTIRE ANGLICAN CHUECH PROPOSED. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3, 1878. It is understood that some of the prelates in attendance at the Pan-Anglican Synod have elaborated a scheme for a definite union of all the Anglican churches throughout the world. The basis of this scheme has been submitted to a number of the bishops, some of whom regard it with favor, while others are warmly opposed to it. If a sufficient number of adherents can be obtained the plan will be submitted to the Syned. The outline of the acheme provides that the Archbishov of Canterbury shall be the primate of the

Archbishop of Canterbury shall be the primate of the whole charch, and that he shall be aided by a council of one bishop from each national church chosen by the bishops of that country.

The members of this council are to reside permanently in London, and are to receive a salary raised by a general contribution of the members of the capacity as general contribution of the members of the capacity and are to constitute an ecclesiastical court for the decision of appeals from the local conventions or assemblies of each country. A convocation of all the bishops is to be held at Lambeth every ten years, and the primate, by the advice and with the consent of the council, may summon a special convocation at any time when the interests of the church require it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is said not to approve altogether of this scheme, but it is added that he has himself privately spoken of an either plan for the accomplishment of the purpose, which had been drawn up by ins son, lately deceased, and which he thinks is practicable.

During July, and probably for a longer period, the

cuble.

During July, and probably for a longer period, the rulpit of St. Paul's will be occupied by American and Coloural bishops. Next Sunday the Histop of Albany, N. Y., preaches in the morning, the Bishop of Penaylyania in the afternoon, and the Bishop of Onio in the evening. evening. THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

The Synod to-day discussed the subject of Boards of Arbitration for non-established churches and the rela tions between missionary bishops and the missionaries of sister churches. The bishors of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Ningara took part in the discussion on the relations between bishops and missionaries of sister churches.

THE BISHOPS ENTERTAINED. The Lord Mayor of Loudon gave a dinner to the embers of the Synod at the Mansion House to-night. Nearly 100 bishops were present. When the health of the American bishops was proposed the Eishou of New-York returned thanks and testified to the kindness with which he and his colleagues had been everywhere re-ceived.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.
There is much difference of opinion among he Berlin politicians regarding the intention of the Government in publishing the letters of the German Emperor and Crown Prince to the Pope in reply to his notification of his accession. Some persons think it is a sign that peace will soon be concluded between the Church and the State, while others put the opposite interpretation upon the event. In the opinion of the Berlin correspondent of The Times, there is little doubt that official usages in Bertin would have prohibited the publisting of such important documents unless the negotiations were absolutely ended. The correspondent continues: "The Conservative elements in the Govern tinues: "The Conservative elements in the Government can now no longer hope to secure Ultramontano support in the elections, or in the new House. The Conservatives are isolated, but they may gain a few seats in the prevailing Socialist and anti-Socialist excitement, although they cannot expect anything like a majority. The result of it all it that Prince Bismarck will find it difficult to dispense with Liberal support, though the Laberals may be as unwilling as ever to raise supplies after the fashion which would tend to make the Government practically independent of annual raises."

An official bulletin issued to-day announces that the condition of the Emperor is unchanged.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE. LONDON, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.

The Lord Chief Baron of England is expected to preside at the annual conference of the Assoation for the Reform and Codification of the Law of The Hop. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister at Berlin, will assist at the conference if his official duties permit. In well-informed circles it is the opinion that the success of the Congress now in session at Berlin would import a powerful impetus to the general move-ment toward the establishment of a code of interna-tional law, and a system of arbitration for the settlement

LAST HONORS TO QUEEN MERCEDES. Madrid, Wednesday, July 3, 1878

The Government will celebrate the funeral of the Queen on the 17th inst. in the Church of San Francisco el Grande.

OBITUARY.

DR. JAMES C. AYER. WINCHENDON, Mass., July 3 .- Dr. James C.

Dr. Aver was for many years a prominent citizen of Lowell, Mass., and was closely connected with its industrial interests. Early in life he acquired a knowledge of drugs and their use in medi-cine. He turned this information to account in manufacturing a preparation of sarsaparilla. He advertised this article extensively, and succeeded in realizing great wealth from the sale. He then enlarged his businers, and made other preparations which likewise came into at an early period, and was on intimate terms with many of its leaders in New-England. In 1974 be accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the VIIth Massachusetts District, and had fair prospects of being elected. But, that being the year of the Democratic reaction, he was defeated by Mr. Tarbox, the Democratic nominee, who had a majorty of

Dr. Ayer had been under treatment for about a year. at the residence of Dr. Ira Russell, in Windrendon, for paralysis and insanity. He received every attention there, and a few weeks ago he received the use of his lower limbs, and was tooking remarkably well. At that time, however, it was clear that the mind, once so active and vigorous that it seemed as if no obstacle could conquer it, the indominable will that could brook no opposition, and the splendid business trient that could organize and manage suspendous business transactions for so many years, nad all been wrecked by disease; the strong, clearheaded man had again become a child. In his physique the doctor was of raiher sten. Let though firm built. He had a fine-looking, though no: remarkably large head, and a natural temperament denotin great activity and nervous emergy. The expression of his features was extremely pleasant and mild. When his insunity became clearly apparent a year or so ago, his estate was placed in the hands of three guardians appointed by the Court, his son and successor, Mr. Frederick A. Ayer, being one of them. The estate left by Dr. Ayer comprises, besides the immense property interests control at Lowell and in Boston, large real estate interests in New-York and Chicago. together with large loans to various responsible borrowers. at the residence of Dr. Ira Russell, in Winnbendon, for

ONE OF THE YALE CREW DROWNED. TRUMBULL, THE NO. SEVEN OAR, AND COLONEL COIT

OF NORWICH, LOSE THEIR LIVES IN SAVING A

New-London, Conn., July 3 .- David Trumbull, who rowed our No. 7 in the recent Yale-Harvard race on the Thames, and Colonel Charles M. Coit, treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank at Norwich, were drowned in New-London Harbor, midway between the . equot House and Fort Trumbull, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The little son of Colonel Coit fell overboard from a yacht, and his father and Trumbull sprang after him. The yacht hove to as soon as possible and the child was taken on board by its uncle, who was in the boat. Before she could round again, however, both of the men sank. Trumbull went to the bottom. The body of Colonel Coit floated just below the surface of the of Colonel Coit floated just below the surface of the water and, though taken out within five minutes and subjected to all known appliances at the hauds of me ical men, could not be resuscitated. Colonel Coit commanded the Sth Regiment Connecticuit Volunteers during the war. He was ex-Posta.aster at Norwich and a well-known citizen. He was about forty years of age. Trumbull was twenty-five years old and would have graduated in 1880 from the Yale Theological School. He was a sou of Rev. David Trumbull, of Valparaiso, Chill. His body has not yet been recovered.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE "NON-PARTISAN" VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA. ISAN FRANCISCO, July 3 .- Official election returns have been received from all except eight counties, including San Francisco, in which the official canvass is not yet complete. The counties yet to hear from will not yet complete. The country give Non-Partisan majorities. The result of the count shows, beyond doubt, that the Non-Partisans have elected all their 32 delegates at large, and probably 54 county delegates, though they may lose one of that number. The Kearneyites elect 51, and possibly 52, number. The Kearneyites elect 51, and possibly 52, county delegates; the Republ'ans 8, and the Democrats 7. The Non-Partisans whit thus have a majority of 20 in the convention. It must also be remembered that the Republicans and Democrats elected represent the conservative element. It is also true that a number of delegates from the interior on the Workingmen's ticket are not in sympathy with what is known as "Kearneyism," and the same may be said of some of the city delegation. The revolutionary element will form only a small minority in the convention.

SIX HUNDRED UNSUCCESSFUL BALLOTS. NEW-PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, July 3 .- The Democratic Congressional Convention of the XVth District has been in session here two days. Six bundred ballots have been cast without a choice. General George W. Morgan withdrew on the 357th ballot. At §8:30

o'clock this evening the convention adjourned to meet at Mount Vernon, Wednesday, July 31.

AN ILLINOIS GRE ABICK NOMINATION. CHICAGO, July 3 .- The Greenback National Congressional Convention, of the Morris District, to-day nominated Alexander Campbell.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISERS.

From The Tribene, April 10, 1878. We have procured from Washington the following table of the number of pounds weight of the various editions of the New-York morning papers, upon which postage was charged by the Post Office Department:

FEBRUARY, 1878. Dafiv. Somi-Wkly. Weekly. 26,946 18,304 25,742 50,653 15,043 26,929 6,655 18,383 13,749 4,473 12,681 MARCH, 1978. Daily, Semi W'kly, 28,763 20,396 60,728 29,685 6,450 15,190 4,816 TOTALS FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1878. Daily Semi-Wkly. Weekly. 86,774 56,079 81,410 168,510 47,927 84,662 29,491 56,727 43,426 14,729 42,620 The Postmaster here is unwilling that we should verify these figures from his records,

should verify these figures from his records, as to the other papers, without their consent; but as the figures all reached us from the same so rece, and as those relating to our own business are correct, we have no doubt that the rest in also. We shall gladly unite, however, with any two of the other eightpage papers in a formal request to Postmaster James for a transcript in detail from his books. In estimating the significance of these figures, it must be remembered that they represent the weight of seven daily issues of the other papers, against only six of The Trips the weight of The Herald seems unduly great on account of its frequent triple, quadruple and quintuple sheets, and that the weight of The Times is also swollen by the heavy wood paper which its Walter presses require.

Manhettan Beach.—The finest beach, bathing catab-habreest for suir-bathing, holel and restaurant in the world. Take bear Kliza Hancax foot of 2-id-st. East River, to Greenpoint, then all rail to Beach; or North River steam-ers by Bay Bidge. Tree by cutter route, one bour Round trip tickets from North River statums of Greenpoint and re-turn, 50 cents, and good over either route. See time-tables.

As ice disappears under a July zun, so fat disappears under the use of Aliza's Anti-Fat. Those having usedessly tried other remedigs are residity reduced from two to five pounds per week by this great remedy for computation. Said by druggists.

PURROVS—RUNYON—In this city, on Wednesday, July 3 1875, by the Rev. Joseph W. Daily, Dr. W. Burrows, of Basking Ridge, to Mrs. Ella V. Runyon, of Piainfield, N. J URRIEB-LEWIS-On Tuesday, July 2, at the residence of E. D. Bronson, esq., Amsterdam, N. Y., by the Rev. Wil-liam N. Irish, D. D., Enocu H. Carrier, of New York City, to Charlotte A. Lawis of Oxford, N. Y. Ne carda.

Charlotte A. Lewis of Oxford, N. Y. No cards.

PREELY—NESSITH—In San Diego, Cal., on Thursday,
Jane 20, 1878, at the resultance of the bride's father, by the
Rev. Mr. Camp, First-Licutemat A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry,
U. S. A. Acting Signal Officer, to Henricuta Hudson, only
daughter of Thomas I. Nesmith. No cards.

KLEINHANS-MCALISTER-On Thursday, June 20, 1878, at the residence of the bride, Cranford, N. J., by the Rev. teorge C. Pollock, Heary 6, Kleinsans, of Cranford, to Mrs. Nellie L. McAlister, daughter of the late S. C. Docker, of MYERS-PUTNAM-On Tuesday, July 2, 1878, at the resi denos of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Perit C. Myers, of Yoakers, N. Y., to Liliau B., daughter of L. S. Putnam, esq., of Poughreepsie.

REID—CROSHY—In Poughkeensie, N. Y., July 2, at the residence of Dudiey Farthet, by the Rev. L. H. Reid assisted by the Rev. Drs. Holtrook and Ledoux, Lewis Fuller Reid to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late William S. Crosby.

DIED.

BUFFUM—In Providence, R. I., on Friday morning, June 28, Benjamin Buffum, in the 56th year of his age. Benjamin Buffum, in the 66th year of his age.

CURRIER-On Wednesday, 3d inst, Hannah Currier, in the
12d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral services at her late realisace. No. 23

West 27th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GILFILIAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 2d inst., Caroline M., wife of William Giffilian, M. D.
Funeral will take place on Taursday, 4th inst., from her lata residence, No. 169 Clinton-st., at 4 o'clock p. m. Friends will please omit flowers.

HIGGINS-July 2, 1878, Mrs. Sarah Higgins, widow of William Higgins, ared 39 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 5th inst., from her late residence, Mount Kheo, at 3 o'clock p. m.
JENKINS—On 4th day, 7th month, 3d, 1878, Hannah, widow of silvanus F. Jonkins, in the stein year of her age.
Friends of the famile are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her social-law, william H. Macy, No. 40 East 21st st., on 7th day, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

East 21st-st., on 7th day, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

FFFFERYS.—On the 24 inst., Sarah B., wife of William Jefferys, of East Orange. N. J.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary M. E. Church,
Orange Junction, on grashy, 5th inst., at 4 p. m.
Relatives and triends are invited to be present.
Carriages will be found at the depot connecting with 2.30

train from Harriay and Chicago papers please copy.

KIMBALL, In Jersey City, on July 2, at his talk products.

Huca (N. r.) and Chicago impress posses copy.

KIMBALL—in Jersey City, on July 2, at his late residence, 176 Pacific ave., Gardiner S., second son of the late David S. and Ann Edna Kimbali, and son-in-law of the late Lase B. Caiver, aged S7 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, July 5, at 4 o'clock p. m., from the Reformed Durch Church, Communiques ave. (Lafayette), Jersey C., S. (Lafayette), Jersey C., Charley C., Communiques ave. (Lafayette), Jersey C., Communiques ave.

PRIME-At Hustington, L. I., July 3, Claudius B. Prime, in fine 60th year of his age. Funeral on Saturday, July 6, at 1 p. m., from his late resi-STORM—At Poughkeensie, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 3, 1878, Susan Van Wyck, widow of Abraham G. Storm, in the Sith year of her age.

WEEKS—At Chappagus, N. Y., Monday, July I, Abraham Weeks, son the law of the late Wilnam Varian, agod 67 years. Reactives and triends are respectfully invited to attend the fu-neral at Chappagua Meeting house, on Priday, July 5, at 42 m. 42 m. Carriages in waiting at Chappaqua on arrival of the 10:30 a. m. train from Grand Central Depot.

Special Notices.

Post Diffice Notice.—The foreign mails for the west ending MATURDAY. July 6, 1878, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 4. m., for Europe, by steamship Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 s. m., for Europe, by steamship Marsais, via Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwarfed by this steamer must be appointed by the steamer must be appointed by the steamer of the property of the steamer with the specially addressed; and at 6 s. m., for France direct by steam-ship Perceive via Havre; on THUESDAY, at 4:30 s. m., for for France to be forwaried by this scenner reint of specially adversedy; and at 6 s. m., for France direct by steam-ship Peroire via Havre; on THURSDAY, at 4.0 s. m., for rearondonce for France and Germany to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;; and at 10 s. m. for Excope, by steamship Gellert, via Plymouth, therbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 7 s. m., for Europe, by steamship Gellert, via Plymouth, therbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 7 s. m., for Europe, by steamship Britannie, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 7 s. m., for Scotland direct, by steamship Anchoria, via Geagow; and at 11:30 s. m., for Europe, by steamstip Main, via Southaughton and surface the steamship Motianu, Kussic, Cit. Sweenes are Norway. The mails for St. Thomas, steamship 2. The mails for China and Southaughte, Barbadoes, Trimbad and Demarara direct, will leave New York July 2. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. The mails for China and Japan icave San Francesco July 8. Post Office, Sew-Yerk, June 29, 1878.

Post Office, New York, June 29, 1878.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 of this and adjoining countries wit used at the Surievant Kouse, 28th and 28th sts. and Broadway, on THUESDAY, at 12:30 o'clock, to celebrate the giornous 4th of July by dining with the proprietors, Rosars, Lewis & Geo. S. Leland, by their kind invitation.

General H. RAY MOND,
Colonel ABRAM DALLY.

The Tribune Building. DIRECTORY OF OFFICES.

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KENBOLT, E. B.
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LANE, JOHN.
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tooms II to 24. tooms II to 24. tooms II & 18. toom II. toom II. Stenographers and Law Reports VANDERPOEL, GRREN & LAWYOR.
VANDERPOEL, AARON J. LAWYOR.
WATSON, JOHN H. LAWYOR.
WATSON, BENJAMIN F. LAWYOR.
WARNO, J. B. Mecuanical Engin

Boom 44.

Rooms 10 to 16. Rooms 10 to 16, Room 3. Rooms 0 & P. Rooms 17 & 18,